

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXI.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, FEBRUARY 21, 1903

NO. 20.

General Mining News.

A company, of which Prof. James Douglas is president, owns the San Carlos group of eighteen or twenty copper claims. The company is also negotiating for the O'Brien claims, adjoining, and has money deposited in a Tucson bank to complete the purchase whenever O'Brien can give a clear title to the property. On the company's claims are hundreds of thousands of tons of low grade ore and some of higher quality. The O'Brien property consists of a mountain of ore that will run 6 to 7 per cent. copper.—Silver Belt.

A miner who came in from Troy this week informs the Blade that a gold vein eight feet wide and sampling 148 per ton in gold across the entire width of the vein, has been encountered in the second west level of the Alice. This is no surprise, as the great mineral belt in which the Troy group lies is about equally charged with copper, gold, silver and lead, and 90 per cent of the mines so far developed in this section have yielded all four of the metals in paying quantities, either in combination or from separate chutes, either in or independent of their main veins. It is this advantageous condition that greatly reduces, if it does not in truth, entirely eliminate the element of chance from mining here.—Arizona Blade.

The work of taking out ore at the Calumet and Arizona and shipping it to the smelter at Douglas still continues and the ore is just as rich as ever, going from 12 to 18 per cent copper. This is something phenomenal and places the Calumet & Arizona in the front rank as the richest copper mine in the world. Every pound of ore that goes to the smelter, and none of it selected, goes 12½ per cent. This is one of the few mines where there is no waste. The mine is just simply ore and it is being blocked out in all directions. The production of last month was over 1,000,000 pounds of copper—not a very small amount for a mine just a little over two years old. When the new smelter belonging to this company at Douglas is finished, the output of this company will be more than doubled, as then it will have a capacity of 600 tons daily.—Bisbee Miner.

It is generally understood in Butte now that United States Senator W. A. Clark has disposed of his mining interests in this city to the Amalgamated Copper Company, and that the latter is already in possession of the Clark mines—the Stewart and Original—upon which a number of expensive improvements have been made, in keeping with the methods and policy of the Amalgamated company. Confirmation seems to be given the report by the announcement that Clark's Butte reduction works are to be abandoned about May and that all the ore from the Clark mines will be shipped to the new Washoe smelter of the Amalgamated company at Anaconda for treatment. The Butte works are antiquated, and their use has been further hampered by a diminishing water supply. The rumor is also persistent that the other Butte smelters of the Amalgamated company are to be abandoned and all ores treated at the new works in Anaconda and the old smelters at Carroll, near Anaconda. The latter are being refitted.—Butte Correspondence of the American Mining News.

The Miner of Tonopah, Nev., discussing the recent development in the properties of the Montana-Tonopah, in which Salt Lickers have many thousands invested, says: The discovery of last Thursday night, at a depth of 450 feet, however, puts into the shade all former finds, and has opened up a body of ore that for extent and richness promises to equal, if not exceed, anything yet developed in the Tonopah district, outside of Mizpah. On the hanging wall is a streak of sulphide ore from fifteen to eighteen inches wide highly charged with ruby, brittle and horn silver, and carrying substantial values in gold. A similar streak, but considerably wider, appears on the foot wall. This ore, as it is being taken

out, is sacked for shipment and during the first four days of this week and from the last six feet opened up 150 sacks have been secured. In appearance the ore resembles that which the Fraction produces, but it exceeds it in values. Eight assay certificates shown the Miner give returns of 3528, 5888, 5378, 4468, 6928, 3808, 2098 and 7548, one-third of which or more is gold, the balance silver. Samples of the ore were also shown which had been put through the force, and on them stood out little globules of gold, driven out by the heat to which they had been subjected. It is the intention of the company, at this depth, to establish a station and drive drifts east and west, thereby thoroughly prospecting the ledge just opened up. Sinking, however, will go right on, and will be continued till a depth of 1000 feet is reached.

The fame of Park City is widespread but few are familiar with the actual accomplishments of this remarkable district, and its individual mines. The Ontario has paid in dividends no less 14,932,5008. The Silver King has paid 3,150,0008. The Daly has paid 2,925,0008. The Daily-West has paid 2,367,0008. The Quincy has paid 1,050,0008. The Crescent has paid 280,0008. The permanency of the veins of Park City is unquestioned—they have already been worked to depth ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. The veins are for the most part true fissure and of great size, growing larger and stronger with depth. The Ontario has been operated since 1872 and has produced over 35,000,0008. The larger properties all have tremendous reserves blocked out ahead of production and new reserves are continually being added. The Ontario tunnel, which is an extension of the 1,500 foot level of the Ontario, drains the mines to this level. The water from this tunnel is used for furnishing power and light for the mine and for lighting Park City. The foregoing brief facts regarding Park City show the magnitude of this section of Utah's mining industry and show plainly the foundation for the true and oft repeated sentiment.—Daily Record.

In a special article to the Phenix Republican Frank Aley tells how they do business in the Warren district. He says: A few months ago the Calumet and Bisbee company was formed, and has gathered in a standard group of some fourteen claims, close in on what is universally conceded to be the big copper belt. They paid a first class price for every foot of their ground. They had never discovered a ledge, nor a dike, not a blow-out, not a hat full of float. In the estimation of a Hassayamper, who has a chronic predilection for being "showed," there are no more indications of a mine in that group than there are in a New England graveyard, yet on the 15th day of October, 1902, on a spot that has not the slightest suggestion of anything better than limestone, and half a mile away from anything better, the company struck their first pick in the ground, and now they have an office, boarding house, bunk house, store room, blacksmith shop, three residences, and a dozen more going up. They have a two and one-half compartment shaft down forty feet, with collar, frame and windlass. They have ten carloads of building and mining timber on the ground. They have a hoist engine of 400 feet capacity at Don Luis, one fourth of a mile away, and have ordered another of 1200 feet capacity. Their deposit is in the bank for all expenses incurred in developing work, and they are pounding away like badgers, simply on their judgment. They do not expect a suggestion of ore before reaching a depth of 800 feet, and would not feel uneasy if the good stuff should play shy to the 1,000 level. And why do these men take chances such as these? Simply because what other companies have done in the suburbs of Bisbee they believe they can do. The Calumet and Arizona did the same thing, and has today one of the copper wonders to show for it, yet they never struck a splinter before a thousand feet. The Lowell has struck it as rich as a cold storage full of ham, yet they never saw a color down to

900 feet. The Gardner is just beginning to scratch the back of the big deposit at 750; the Pittsburg has caught it at 900; the South Bisbee Nos. 2 and 3 struck it about 700 and 900 respectively. Now the Calumet and Bisbee calculate that they are above the same unfailing deposit just mentioned. And this is the way they do business in the Warren district. Stringers, ledges, and blow outs do not go with them—they are strictly after the big thing, and they rarely fail to get it.

Recent advices received from Sonora, the scene of the recent reported gold strike, state that the "big" thing is simply a fake and that instead of the mine running from 3,0008 to 12,0008 per ton, it is panning out exceedingly well if it brings 75c. There had been somewhere between three and four hundred claims staked out in the vicinity, but at the present time there would be no bloodshed if someone were to jump the whole lot.—Arizona Democrat.

Rights of the Miners.

The attorneys for the non-union miners and the coal operators, who are now making their arguments before the arbitration commission, will not aid their cause much by intemperate statements such as those that have been made by Attorneys Lenahan and Warren. Mr. Lenahan is quoted as saying that the mine workers' union breeds anarchy and crime, that it has no right to arrogate to itself the authority to fix the wages of mine workers.

Mr. Lenahan also made the point that the union cannot lawfully prevent men who do not belong to it from selling their labor where and when they will. On this latter point there can be no difference of opinion. Certainly any man has the right to labor wherever he can find employment, regardless of the union's wishes or demands. And the cause of the striking miners in Pennsylvania was injured more through efforts to prevent non-union men from working than through any other acts.

The points that unionism breeds anarchy and that unions have no right to fix wages furnish ground for a division. Labor unions make many mistakes, but acts of anarchy are not included in the list. Organizations of laboring men for mutual protection have done more to raise the standard of labor, they have accomplished better results in the line of giving honest work for honest pay than all the reformers have been able to bring about. Laboring men have the same right to organize with the intention of securing better wages that producers have to organize for the purpose of securing higher prices for their goods. It is surprising that anybody should contend differently.

In his argument, Mr. Warren made the flat statement that the methods of the United Mine Workers "appear to be exquisitely adapted to degrade intelligent labor, to paralyze honest industry, to crush spirit, hope and ambition." That is a rather sweeping assertion, even when we remember that it comes from a paid attorney for the anthracite coal trust. Of course it is not true and, of course, Mr. Warren knows it is not true. It is difficult to see what he hoped to gain by it.

After all, though, none of the attorneys for the operators or the independent miners has yet touched on the real issue. That is, are the miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania receiving the pay to which they are justly entitled? Should their wages be raised to a living standard? All the rest is purely collateral matter drawn into the case for the purpose of befuddling the minds of the arbitrators. It has been shown beyond fair question that the workers should be given more money, and that is the only thing for the commission to decide.—Salt Lake Herald.

For Stomach Troubles.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach troubles and constipation," says S. Geiger of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets." For Sale by H. H. Watkins druggist.

Education and Crime.

Criminal statistics for the year 1902, which have just been completed, reveal some interesting conditions. The most startling feature is found in the report of Dr. Arthur MacDonald, which was made to congress in support of a bill which provides for the establishment of a national laboratory for the study of criminal, pauper and defective classes. The report shows that crime is increasing in the United States, but that is not the most striking discovery.

Dr. MacDonald has found that there is more crime and more degeneracy in the educated communities than in those which are lacking in educational facilities. That is to say, in the north Atlantic states, which are dotted with great universities, colleges, schools and libraries, the degeneracy average is greater than in the south and elsewhere where illiteracy is more predominant. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary fact, and it would be hard to believe the statement if the 1900 census statistics did not bear it out.

The figures show that 2,385 people of every 1,000,000 in the north are insane, as against 1,322 in the south. In the north 77.09 per 1,000,000 committed suicide, and in the south only 18. Deaths from nervous prostrations aggregate 2,181 in the north and 1,168 in the south per 1,000,000. Of juvenile criminals there were 425 per 1,000,000 in the north and 135 in the south, and of almshouse inmates only 914 per 1,000,000 in the south, as against 1,730 in the north.

Dr. MacDonald does not pretend to say that the growth of educational facilities brings about a corresponding growth in degeneracy. He simply presents his figures and allows his readers to draw their own conclusions. It has been suggested that the north is undergoing just now a period of rapid material development, and that this might account for the disproportionate number of suicide, insane and nervous prostration cases.

It does not, however, account for the number of juvenile criminals, except on the theory that the parents and guardians of the youngsters are so busy trying to make money that they have no time left for the care of the children. If this is true, then the interested communities would do well to get out of the money rush for a period long enough to start the boys and girls in better, though narrower, paths.—Salt Lake Herald.

WEAK AND LOW SPIRITED.

A Correspondent Thus Describes His Experience.

"I can strongly recommend Herbine as a medicine of remarkable efficacy for indigestion, loss of appetite, sour taste in the mouth, palpitation, headache, drowsiness after meals with distressing depression and low spirits. Herbine must be a unique preparation for cases such as mine, for a few doses entirely removed my complaint. I wonder at people going on suffering or spending their money for worthless things, when Herbine is procurable, and so cheap." 50c a bottle at H. H. Watkins Drug Store.

Fifty Years the Standard



Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

Notice of Forfeiture.

To H. WINTERHALDER, his assigns and legal representatives: You are hereby notified that the undersigned who are co-owners with you in the Victor mining claim, have expended the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements on it for the year 1902 in compliance with the United States mining laws requiring annual expenditures to be made on mining claims. The said Victor mining claim is situated in the San Francisco mining district, Mohave county, Territory of Arizona, and is duly recorded in the office of the county recorder of Mohave county, Arizona, in book N, page 47, mining records; and you are further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety days from the last publication of this notice, you fail or refuse to pay your proportion of said expenditure, together with the cost of publication of this notice, your interest in the said Victor mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned in accordance with law.

CHARLES GOODCHILD.
KINGMAN, Arizona, November 26, 1902.
First insertion Nov. 29, 1902.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To H. WINTERHALDER, his assigns and legal representatives: You are hereby notified that the undersigned, who are co-owners with you in the Virgin mining claim, have expended the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements on it for the year 1902 in compliance with the United States mining laws requiring annual expenditures to be made on mining claims. The said Virgin mining claim is situated in the San Francisco mining district, Mohave county, Territory of Arizona, and is duly recorded in the office of the county recorder of Mohave county, Arizona, in book N, page 49, mining records; and you are further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety days from the last publication of this notice, you fail or refuse to pay your proportion of said expenditure, together with the cost of publication of this notice, your interest in the said Virgin mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned in accordance with law.

CHARLES GOODCHILD.
KINGMAN, Arizona, November 26, 1902.
First insertion November 29, 1902.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

To Joe Burt, his assigns and legal representatives: You are hereby notified that the undersigned who is a co-owner with you in the Mendocena mining claim, has expended the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements on it for the year 1902, in compliance with the United States mining laws requiring annual expenditure to be made on mining claims. The said Mendocena mining claim is situated in the Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona Territory, and is duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Mohave County, Arizona Territory, in book O, page 306, Mining Records; and you are further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety (90) days from the last publication of this notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure, together with the cost of publication of this notice, your interest in the said Mendocena mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned in accordance with law. H. E. STRAWBELL.
Kingman, Arizona, Jan. 30, 1903.
First publication Jan. 31, 1903.
Last publication May 2, 1903.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the Tub and Gem mines, situated in the Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, are under bond to parties working the same, and that neither the said mines, nor the owner thereof, will be responsible for any labor or debts contracted, or injuries sustained by any employer or employee in the operation of said mining properties. That all operators engage in such service at their own risk, and that no debt is valid against said mines or the owner thereof. T. L. AYRES.
San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1901.

Mine Warning Notice.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the Mariposa (with machinery thereon), Oro Plata, Wedge and Goldsmith mines, situated in Food, Basin, Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, are under bond to parties working the same, and that neither the said mines nor the owners thereof will be responsible for any labor or debts contracted, or injuries sustained by any employer or employee in the operation of said mining properties; that all operators engage in such service at their own risk and that no debt is valid against said mining claims or their owner. J. W. GERRITT.
Kingman, Dec. 19, 1902.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the Nighthawk mine, situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, is under lease to parties working the same, and that neither the mine nor the owner thereof will be responsible for any labor or debts contracted, nor injuries sustained by any employer or employee in working said property; and that no employer or employee is the agent of the owner for any purpose, and that all operators engage in such service at their own risk, and that no debt or claim of debt is valid against said mining claim or its owner. E. F. HOLLIDAY.
J. H. BOHON.
H. B. KALY.
Kingman, Arizona Jan. 28, 1903.
Last publication April 25.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the Nevada No. 2, Tom and Gusher mines, situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, are under contract to parties working the same, and that neither the mine nor the owners thereof will be responsible for any labor or debts contracted, nor injuries sustained by any employer or employee in working said property; and that no employer or employee is the agent of the owner for any purpose, and that all operators engage in such service at their own risk, and that no debt or claim of debt is valid against said mining claims or its owners. W. A. L. TARR.
Manuelito, New Mexico, June 24, 1902.